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partly by probable exceptional rapidity of evolution, the more rapid extinction of old forms and the comparative paucity of newly evolved forms, hence the poverty of fossils.

In a brief review of a confessedly concentrated dissertation it is not possible to do more than merely outline its scope. The paper is one the principal importance of which lies in the significance of its hints rather than in its finished conclusions.

ARTHUR HOLLICK.

The Practice of Massage: Its Physiological Effects and Therapeutic Uses. By A. SYMONS ECCLES, M. B. ABERD., M. R. C. S., England. London, Macmillan & Co. 1895. 8vo. Price \$2.50.

It is evident at a glance that the author is a man who can see and think as well as rub. He deals largely with the philosophy of massage and presents his observations in a very plain and comprehensive manner. The book is not a manual for the manipulator so much as a physiological treatise suggesting to the reader the wide scope for the employment of massage and the precise manner in which it acts in given cases.

The text is enriched by ample references to the best and latest literature in which full credit is given to American authors. Among other affections massage is strongly advocated for the treatment of "Golf-hip" an accident which the author was the first to describe. It is a condition of gluteal strain occurring as the result of over-vigorous employment of the 'driving stroke,' and perhaps associated with a lack of skill in neophytes. One of Mr. Eccles' patients had within ten days of his accident been learning to play golf and had devoted the greater part of an afternoon to the practice of a stroke involving an attitude and a rapid muscular effort; desiring to pose, while driving a 'tee'd ball,' in the most finished style, he felt a violent pain in the upper and outer part of the buttock and over the right lumbar region, so that on leaving the ground he was unable to stand erect. Massage cured him, as it will sufferers from a sprained ankle, the lawn tennis elbow and similar accidents. The author claims that massage is a great but neglected

adjuvant in the treatment of fractures but he goes too far when he says: "Excellent results have been obtained without muscular atrophy in fractures of the patella and leg bones, locomotion without support, save from a stick, being acquired in a fortnight."

In applying massage in medical cases, on the other hand, he wisely says that "Impatience is the stumbling-block most readily impeding recovery, and unless this can be curbed success will not attend the methods advocated." "Unfortunately no method of treatment can be vaunted as a cure for deficiency of moral courage." Massage, however, is a great help in the treatment of the morphia and alcohol habits. It is also advocated by the writer for the 'strychnia habit,' a condition not observed, so far as we know, in America.

As Great Britain has signified her acceptance of the metric system, we hope that future editions of this valuable work will discard the use of 'stones,' with pounds in favor of something more intelligible for readers the world over.

GUY HINSDALE.

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Anleitung zur Mikrochemischen Analyse. H. BEHRENS. Hamburg and Leipzig, Leopold Voss. 1895. Pp. viii + 64.

Elektricität und Licht. O. LEHMANN. Braunschweig, Vieweg und Sohn. 1895. Pp. xv. + 390. M. 7.00.

Atlas d'Ostéologie. CH. DEBIERRE. Paris, Félix Alcan. 1895. Pp. viii + 92. 12 fr.

Missouri Geological Survey. Vol. III. CHARLES R. KEYES. Jefferson City. 1895. Pp. 405.

Anarchy or Government. WILLIAM MACKINTIRE SALLER. New York & Boston, Thomas T. Crowell & Co. Pp. viii + 177. 75 cents.

Etidorhpa, The End of the Earth. JOHN URI LLOYD. Pp. 376.